

## OPEN REBELLION.

The Paris Authorities Attack the Montmarte Insurgents and are Defeated.

## SERIOUS FIGHTING.

The Government Troops are Surrounded and Cut Their Way Through the Mob.

## A SHOW OF CIVIL WAR.

THE BATTLE OF MONTMARTRE.  
London, March 19, 8. A.M.—Events of a most unfortunate character have taken place in Paris, and the situation is hourly becoming graver. The Government, following up the progress of Friday's battle, has issued a decree on Friday, ordering a detachment of troops and gendarmes to the positions of the insurgents in Montmarte. A considerable number of canons was removed and the gendarmes made up 400 prisoners.

In the morning the Guards of Belleville and Montmarte with many unarmed soldiers of the line arrived on the scene and took up their posts.

Gen. Vionet, who is in command of the Government forces, had posted a cohort of troops around the hill of Montmarte and placed a barricade at its approaches and so far had prevented all persons from ascending the hill.

The Soldiers' State of Citizens.

The battles of miscalculation were now over, and by the time the insurgents discovered it to be too late, they had lost the confidence of the people, and if it was their intention to massacre them, the soldiers when asked if they meant to fire upon the citizens made no reply and soon a general firing began.

General Vionet, however, allowed the rebels to draw the miscalculations aside and to ascend the hill.

The combatants of soldiers.

On the morning of Friday, March 18—King Adanias returned to Madrid by land, accompanied by the Queen. They were received with enthusiasm by the populace.

Bonaparte.

Wednesday, March 19—Napoleon will take the special train to Madrid at 9 o'clock this morning, and will come through to the city without stopping.

## VOL. XLII.

# WASHINGTON.

Mr. Beck Writes a Letter on the Suspension of the Kentucky Mails.

The Alarming Condition of Affairs in South Carolina.

## TENACIOUS CONGRESS.

Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.

news is that the Nationals at Montmarte have seized and now occupy the staff and general headquarters buildings of the National Guard of Paris in the Place Vendome. Echo of the news is also in consequence of the disturbances in Paris Emperor William has previously stopped the movements of the German troops.

London, March 19, 11:30 P.M.—A dispatch just received from Liverpool says that the French troops from Lorraine have arrived there and occupied one-half of the town.

The French garrison retains the other half, a New French Loan.

Paris, March 19—The English Regiments that the French Government has negotiated a loan with the Rothschilds of two millions of francs at 5 per cent, interest 75.

Gen. de Grotte, of Luxembourg, says that the citizens of the Grand Duchy were expelled from Paris, either because the Exequaturs of the French Consul at Luxembourg was revoked for violation of neutrality, or because they were members of the class who had no means of supporting themselves.

The Journal des Debates of last week advised the diffusion of education and better training for Frenchmen. Then their powers will be increased to seek for their revenue in improved administration of affairs and the extension of their influence.

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NEW YORK.

A Determined Hold Upon the Kenesaw Mountain Line.

Washington, March 19—The police authorities have now hung up the telephone wires between the two sides of the Kenesaw Mountain line in the police courts this morning 500 persons affected by the suspension of service were assigned as follows: At Jefferson Market, 100; at the Tombs, 88; East Market, 119; at the Bowery, 100; at the Bowery and Chambers, 100; at the Bowery and Franklin, 145; and Franklin, 32,000.

Double Murder of a Husband and Wife—Murderer to be Punished.

Durham, March 19—Daniel Ellis and wife were recently murdered in a house of Rutherford, near Ypsilanti, Saturday morning. The bloody deed was done with an ax. The body of the wife was found near the fire, where it was discovered it was burning in a certain place, showing beyond doubt that she was killed while trying to extinguish the fire. The body of her husband was entirely dismembered, and his bones were scattered among the crowd, distributing among them their contents, and the body was restored, as far as possible. The Radicals of that section are ready to give assurance that the murderer is to be punished.

The Legislature adjourned without the people to remove two of the miscalculations, making no further show of resistance. The general alarm soon proved fatal to the Government, but few were willing to be seen to be in the rear. Wednesday, March 19—President Taft has issued a proclamation appealing to the reason and patriotism of the citizens of Paris to preserve order. He says it is informed that the malcontents of Montmarte have planned their guns to be used in the assault. The rebels killed and took up the horses of an officer who was surrounded and made a prisoner. The rebels are now building additional barricades in Montmarte, Belville, and the faubourg St. Antoine.

At the same hour a serious conflict occurred in the Place Pigalle, at the end of the street leading from the heights. Some artillerymen and Chasseurs were surrounded by an angry mob, who threatened them with the use of "gas," which the rebels used. A hundred men, while endeavoring to disengage his horse from the crowd, drew his sabre.

He was instantly dragged from his horse and killed. A large crowd of rebels gathered around the body, and the rebels were forced to retreat, but the firing soon ceased.

The soldiers abandoned their posts and混入了 the crowd, distributing among them their contents, and the body was restored.

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Resumption of Travel—Judicial Decision.

Washington, March 19—Two car loads of mail were sent to the Post Office at 11 o'clock Tuesday, arrived to day via Natchez. The mail was suspended, so that the cars could not be moved over to the river.

In the case of the Gascoy Gas Company vs. the State of Louisiana, the court awarded several hundred thousand dollars, which was in the \$20 Circuit Court here, on application of the national soldiers, they having routed the gendarmes. Not a single result is visible.

All the National Guards are amply supplied with arms and equipments, and appear determined to retain their arms and to hold them on the heights. The number of insurgents is still infinite.

Details of the Insurgents.

The main object has now reached the Government, but few are now to be seen to be in the rear. Wednesday, March 19—President Taft has issued a proclamation appealing to the reason and patriotism of the citizens of Paris to preserve order. He says it is informed that the malcontents of Montmarte have planned their guns to be used in the assault. The rebels killed and took up the horses of an officer who was surrounded and made a prisoner. The rebels are now building additional barricades in Montmarte, Belville, and the faubourg St. Antoine.

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Washington, March 19—The Boston and Worcester Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, March 19.—The morning of Friday, March 18, was a day of comparative quietude. The streets were quiet, the public places were crowded, and the business of the day went on as usual.

The day was quiet, and the business of the day went on as usual.

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LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1871.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY, per month, \$12.

ONE MONTH, \$1.

TWO MONTHS, \$2.

THREE MONTHS, \$3.

FOUR MONTHS, \$4.

FIVE MONTHS, \$5.

SIX MONTHS, \$6.

SEVEN MONTHS, \$7.

EIGHT MONTHS, \$8.

NINE MONTHS, \$9.

TEN MONTHS, \$10.

ELEVEN MONTHS, \$11.

TWELVE MONTHS, \$12.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

ONE YEAR, \$12.

TWO YEARS, \$24.

THREE YEARS, \$36.

FOUR YEARS, \$48.

FIVE YEARS, \$60.

SIX YEARS, \$72.

SEVEN YEARS, \$84.

EIGHT YEARS, \$96.

NINE YEARS, \$108.

TEN YEARS, \$120.

ELEVEN YEARS, \$132.

TWELVE YEARS, \$144.

THIRTEEN YEARS, \$156.

FOURTEEN YEARS, \$168.

FIFTEEN YEARS, \$180.

SIXTEEN YEARS, \$192.

SEVENTEEN YEARS, \$204.

EIGHTEEN YEARS, \$216.

NINETEEN YEARS, \$228.

TWENTY YEARS, \$240.

TWENTY-ONE YEARS, \$252.

TWENTY-TWO YEARS, \$264.

TWENTY-THREE YEARS, \$276.

TWENTY-FOUR YEARS, \$288.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, \$300.

TWENTY-SIX YEARS, \$312.

TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS, \$324.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$336.

TWENTY-NINE YEARS, \$348.

TWENTY-EIGHTEEN YEARS, \$360.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$372.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$384.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$396.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$408.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$420.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$432.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$444.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$456.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$468.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$480.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$492.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$504.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$516.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$528.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$540.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$552.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$564.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$576.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$588.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$596.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$608.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$620.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$632.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$644.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$656.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$668.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$680.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$692.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$704.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$716.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$728.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$740.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$752.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$764.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$776.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$788.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$796.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$808.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$816.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$824.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$832.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$840.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$848.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$856.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$864.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$872.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$880.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$888.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$896.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$904.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$912.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$920.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$928.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$936.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$944.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$952.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$960.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$968.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$976.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$984.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$992.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1000.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1008.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1016.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1024.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1032.

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TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1096.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1104.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1112.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1120.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1132.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1144.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1152.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1160.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1176.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1184.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1192.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1200.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1216.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1224.

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TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1856.

TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS, \$1864.



# Contest-Journal.

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1871.

## LOCAL HIGHLIGHTS.

LAW. Gen. W. Fife, of the 15th United States Infantry, is in the city on a visit.

FRANCIS PUGH and George W. Bullock were at the jail for drunkenness and disorderly conduct on Saturday evening.

Mr. KNIGHT, who stabbed his wife on Saturday night, and then attempted to take his own life, lies very ill in jail. He will probably recover from his injuries.

We have received from Will S. Hay "Recollection," a sonnet, by P. D. H., with music by a friend, and a copy of "The Irish Exiles," both published by a Church & Livingston Company. Mr. D. P. Faubus has just published an impromptu, by J. A. Johnson, to Miss Mary Ottman.

A few words concerning the names mentioned were: Moses Taylor, for drunkards; William Kite, Ned Kelly, and Robert Hobbs, for drunkards; John C. Gandy, for the death of his son, for an assault and battery on Johnathan Ottman, and those connected with the cutting of Lawrence's hair.

Mr. EDWARD WAGGONER, who lives on the corner of Clay and Chestnut streets, was out in the city Saturday afternoon, with his daughter, aged seven years, who wandered away from home yesterday afternoon. She is a black-haired, blue-eyed girl, and was dressed in a red calico dress.

The Nashville Bank of the First of all, a recent arrival, has a branch of its business and a room reserved with an establishment in this city, who swindled the country out of nearly \$100,000. The information states that he would leave to New Mexico with a body of partisans.

FRANCIS McLEAN, charged with disorderly conduct, breaking windows, Harry Scott, George W. Bullock, and others, were arraigned, destroying property; Fred Hartley, living in adultery with Eliza Malone; Melvin Niss, drunkard, and others, were arraigned.

As far as we can learn, the names mentioned were: Moses Taylor, for drunkards; William Kite, Ned Kelly, and Robert Hobbs, for drunkards; John C. Gandy, for the death of his son, for an assault and battery on Johnathan Ottman, and those connected with the cutting of Lawrence's hair.

## THE IRISH EXILES.

*Their Experience in English Prisons Related by Thomas Webb Short Attestation and Close Examination in Dungeons.*

## PRISON SERVITUDE.

A young Spanish person took up residence here in the person of a priest, and through him did honor to old Ireland herself, were very young and unassuming men to be found in the dungeons of the English prisons, and there a holder, and the story of the wrongs of Ireland something more than an idle tale. Those two, of the Irish exiles who were compelled to witness how, the English treated their countrymen.

Mr. KNIGHT, who stabbed his wife on Saturday night, and then attempted to take his own life, lies very ill in jail. He will probably recover from his injuries.

We have received from Will S. Hay "Recollection," a sonnet, by P. D. H., with music by a friend, and a copy of "The Irish Exiles," both published by a Church & Livingston Company. Mr. D. P. Faubus has just published an impromptu, by J. A. Johnson, to Miss Mary Ottman.

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## HERBERT SWAYN McLELLAN.

I was born in the village of Kilmore, Ireland, in 1861; I am the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Swayn McLeelan, and have been educated in the city of Dublin, and came to the United States in 1870, and have resided here ever since. I have been engaged in company with Gen. Burke and others, trading at Liverpool, and through several years have been in constant contact with the English. I have been in the service of the English Government, and have been moderately requested such a statement of their services as I could give.

On the 25th of February, I was summoned before the magistrate, Talbot Lord de Malahide, I was then sent to the Newgate Prison, and remained there for twenty-four hours, and was then brought up for trial, May 6th, and of course, condemned. They then sent me to the Newgate Prison, where I remained for about an hour, and was then removed to the Old Bailey, where I was tried for the same offense, and was sentenced to death.

On the 26th of February, I was tried again for the same offense, and was sentenced to death.

On the 27th of February, I was tried again for the same offense, and was sentenced to death.

On the 28th of February, I was tried again for the same offense, and was sentenced to death.

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On the 31st of February, I was tried again for the same offense, and was sentenced to death.

On the 1st of March, I was tried again for the same offense, and was sentenced to death.

On the 2nd of March, I was tried again for the same offense, and was sentenced to death.

On the 3rd of March, I was tried again for the same offense, and was sentenced to death.

On the 4th of March, I was tried again for the same offense, and was sentenced to death.

On the 5th of March, I was tried again for the same offense, and was sentenced to death.

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